



—and use

CALUMET

to

**Save Wheat
and Help Win the War**

In a publication of the U. S. Food Administration, of January 26th, 1918, is the following comment:

"A baking powder concern in Chicago is distributing a placard that consumers purchase double-size packages of all food articles packed in tin, thus saving about 25% tin plate for use in ammunition. Baking powder is also recommended with corn bread and a special booklet of War Time Recipes is offered housewives who are interested."

The baking powder concern referred to was the Calumet Baking Powder Company and its efforts to conserve our resources were thus commended.

Calumet Baking Powder always conserves resources and promotes economy.

By its use wheat flour, corn meal, or any kind of flour, always goes further, makes whiter and lighter bread, biscuits, cakes, etc.

Calumet Baking Powder can be used to greatest advantage in your war-time or any other Recipes that call for Baking Powder. It is used in the ARMY and NAVY. Uncle Sam chooses from all. His selection should show you which brand of baking powder is best for your use.

SERVE YOUR COUNTRY

By using it in your home. Save needed food-stuffs and prevent waste. Serve your family by giving them pure, wholesome, tasty bakings.

Remember—Foods are as important as Fire Arms in War Times.

Remember—Calumet Baking Powder gives you positive protection against bake-day failures.

SEND FOR FREE CALUMET War-Time Recipe Book

It contains scores of selected recipes that will help you greatly in the use of corn and other coarse flours.

CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO.

4100 Fillmore Street

Chicago, Illinois

SPECIAL NOTE: Through advertising and distribution of War-Time Recipes, the Calumet Baking Powder Co. is lending the U. S. Food Administration valuable aid in advocacy of sensible food conservation. Their compliance with the Government's wishes and the shaping of their Publicity Policy along lines that will "help win the war" deserve hearty commendation.

PUT STOP TO ALL VOLUNTEERING

Strong Movement to Extend

Selective Draft System Application to Navy.

CONGRESS TO FACE ISSUE

War Department Leans Toward Absolute Abolition of Volunteering.

(By David Lawrence.)
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post.)

Washington, Aug. 2.—There's a strong movement under way to make it absolutely impossible for anybody to volunteer for the army or navy hereafter, but to apply the principle of selective service to all our man power requirements in this war. And the movement has the support of most of the persons in the war department whose business it is to keep the army supplied with men for the western front and other theaters of military activity wherewith to beat Germany.

It's all very reminiscent of the controversy which just about a year ago was going on with respect to the volunteer system and conscription. Sentimental support of the volunteer idea was overridden by the fact that only the thoughtful patriot went to war while the less educated stayed at home. Universal service succeeded because it was expected to distribute equitably the responsibility of defending the nation's honor. Historical data were exhibited attempting to prove that in the Civil War the volunteer was a better soldier than the conscript, but, however that may be, America decided on conscription, and the is every evidence that the spirit of the drafted man has been of the same intensity as that of the volunteer.

But the big mistake in connection with the operation of the selective service act was that no restriction ever was placed upon volunteering, and the very best young men in America volunteered, and the government placed no restriction whatever on the matter with respect to the value of the individual to essential industry or the family.

In other words, the very principles of classification which were used to draft men into service might have been effectively applied to restrain volunteering of men in essential industries or with dependent wives and children. They could have been retained and compelled to do the tasks set forth by the state.

Results of Negligence.
The result of this negligence has been that many men who have been permitted to volunteer proudly assert that they were not drafted and give an impression of super-patriotism.

This does not make for harmonious spirit in the draft units. Gen. March, chief of staff, took a step Wednesday which ought to remove some of those defects, for he ordered every insignia that distinguished the draft army from the regular or national guard removed, and one insignia—the letters "U. S."—worn on the uniforms of all men serving in the United States army.

But the real damage which has been done by failing to restrain volunteering has occurred in the last few weeks. Maj. Gen. Crowder, the provost marshal, has been scrapping and combing his various classes of registrants to get more men for Class 1.

He expected to get at least 500,000 men, or thereabouts, by reclassification and re-examination of questionnaires. But he lost half the men he reclassified. For as fast as many men were put in Class 1, they secured a release from their local boards and enlisted in the navy or marine corps.

The recruiting offices of the last two branches of the service have been maintained, however, not for the purpose of taking men within the draft area, but those above and below the selective service limits. As congress intends to extend the draft limits, it is evident that recruiting must be regulated so as not to interfere with the army's plans to increase its power.

Recruiting officers for the navy have been tempting many young men by pointing out that our warships there are three square meals every day and a roof over one's head and better pay than the army, and the prospects of no casualties—at least army officers tell me this line of talk has been prevailing and that to a large proportion of our young citizens, especially to married men who have been drafted, the higher pay and other features have proved attractive.

Must Make Decision.
The government therefore is faced with the necessity of making a decision. So far as the war department is concerned, it leans toward abolishing volunteering altogether and hopes that the navy will be put under the selective service system.

This would make it possible for Secretary Daniels to get as many men as he wanted just the same, because for the comparatively small number which the navy wants, a system of selection to satisfy the requirements of the navy and marine corps could be devised. In other words, both the navy and the marine corps could have a part in the man power councils that would distribute the drafted men.

Any restriction of volunteering, however, would impose a new and vital responsibility upon the local boards, as well as the classification personnel. If the whole country is placed on a selective service basis, the government would have to make sure that its machinery is much better than it is today, so that a man of technical education and professional attainment would not be found washing dishes or guarding munition plants.

If the war department could guarantee a classification system that would put into the front line the physically fit and behind the lines the men with physical defects and so on, the strict enforcement of selective service would accomplish all that its advocates have ever boasted that it would do.

As for the controversy itself, unquestionably the demands for a restriction of volunteering reveals either one of two things—the desire of Americans, young and old, to get into the war is growing and our armies might or might not have been raised by volunteering aided by patriotic appeal, or the selective service act has been a stimulus that has made Americans of all ages recognize their duties and obligations.

Whichever is true, the fact is that the United States has more than two million men under arms within a year of the passage of the selective draft law, and those responsible for its success say the future of the system is menaced by the persistence of the volunteer system in other parts of the war machine.

Congress already has shown an inclination to debate this and when both houses reconvene, it should prove a

vital part of the discussion over the big army with which we are going to defeat the enemy.

ACQUITTAL OF RUMANIAN PREMIER NOW CERTAIN

Amsterdam, Aug. 1.—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, of Berlin, announces that the Rumanian government, in accordance with the advice of Field Marshal Von Mackensen, the German military commander of the Balkans, has decided to drop the case against J. C. Bratiano, who was premier of the Rumanian cabinet when Rumania entered the war, and whose prosecution had been demanded by certain political factions. The Rumanian government decided to abandon the case, according to the newspaper, because, the acquittal of the former premier was practically certain.

AMERICAN UNCONCERN INSPIRES BLANK DISMAY

Picked German Detachments "Rattled" When Attempting to Overawe Yankees.

With the American Army in France, July 14.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—American unconcern in a close fight not only has surprised the enemy, but it has brought a feeling of dismay to picked detachments charged with the duty of driving the fear of the German into the soldiers from overseas.

It appears to be a sort of gospel among the Germans that when they attack for the purpose of spreading terror after careful plans and preparations, that the adversary should lie low and succumb or surrender at the scheduled moment. They are slow to admit that their chosen victims may be anything but terrified or that they may be found anywhere else than under cover when "the frightfulness" comes along. Yet they do find American boys at times coming out into the open, often rashly and unnecessarily, to meet the worst they have to offer.

This fighting spirit often amounts to foolhardiness and that is how the Germans classify it, although more in distrust than in anger. Some of the men from across the Rhine declare that it is not only foolhardy but that it violates the fighting rules established since 1914 for a man to face them in the open when it is their attack.

Prisoner's Naive Reply.
"We couldn't take the village because the Americans were there where they had no business to be," said a prisoner captured at Xivray, on the Toul sector. "They came right out through the barrage and it wasn't right."

Asked why it was not right the German replied naively:

"They might have been killed." Although there is no evidence, it is probable that some unnecessary losses are attributable to this temerity—losses that will diminish as experience tempers zeal.

However, the Germans have learned that their claim to "no man's land," is questioned seriously by the Americans. The Germans in these excursions strive to "rattle" the new soldiers as veteran baseball players do a newcomer. But as many a diamond star has developed from a man booted on his first appearance, so real soldiers are being made out of boys who have met the enemy when they were new to the fighting game.

SAMMIES SENDING HOME HUN HELMETS BY SCORES

Pile of Trophies at One Depot Larger Than Ordinary Bungalow.

With the American Army on the Alsace-Marne front, Thursday, Aug. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—Every American post-office near where the fighting troops are camped is filled each day with German helmets addressed to relatives and friends in the United States. Officers and men, members of the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and, in fact, everyone appears to be sending helmets.

These trophies are found along roads, in forests and in fields, everywhere the Germans retreated. Helmets with large bullet holes particularly are in demand. Most of the helmets are enclosed in flour sacking and pieces of gunny sack. Others are not wrapped, the address being pasted on the crown in the left-hand corner.

Some addresses read "From the Kaiser," others "From Hindenburg." In addition, the addresses have the initials of the sender.

The depots for assembling battlefield leftovers are all well filled. Helmets at one depot form a pile larger than an ordinary bungalow.

To Improve Your Digestion.

"For years my digestion was so poor that I could only eat the lightest foods. I tried everything that I heard of to get relief, but not until a year ago when I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and got a bottle of them did I find the right treatment. Since taking them my digestion is fine."—Mrs. Blanche Bowers, Indiana, Pa.—(Adv.)

LYING DOWN, SHE COULDN'T BREATHE

Georgia Woman Says She Suffered From Asthma for Ten Years.

TROUBLES GONE NOW

Heartily Declares Lung-Vita Is the Best Medicine in the World.

"Lung-Vita is the best medicine in the world for asthma. I wish all people who suffer from this disease as I have would try Lung-Vita. I can't say enough for it and would not be without it for the world," says Mrs. T. R. O'Neal, of Trenton, Ga.

"I have suffered with asthma for the last ten years. During the winter months I would almost die with it. Every time I would take cold I would have a spell of asthma and would have to be propped up in bed to get my breath. I could scarcely breathe at all lying down. I tried different doctors and took everything I could hear of, but found no permanent relief until I took Lung-Vita. I began taking it last fall and continued it all through last winter and I am glad to say that this is the first winter in ten years that I have missed having a spell of asthma."

"I feel stronger in every way and I have done my housework this winter—something I haven't done since I have had asthma so bad, and I feel that I owe it all to Lung-Vita."

Lung-Vita is sold by druggists and dealers.—(Adv.)

FOUND THE RIGHT THING AT LAST

Daughter Had Suffered All Her Life.

Plays Like Other Children Now He Says.

Capt. Harrell Says His Little Daughter Is Like Different Child Now.

"You ought to see what a wonderful change Tanlac has made in my little girl. Why, she's like a different child. said Captain T. M. Harrell, residing in Ingleside, Georgia, who was for twenty-five years a conductor on the Sea board."

"The child was never strong and had suffered ever since a baby," he continued. "She complained of headaches most all the time and her kidneys gave her no end of trouble. She had no appetite and what little she ate soured on her stomach and would put her in misery for hours, so that she could hardly sleep at night. She was weak and nervous and could not play like other children, although she wanted to. We gave her one thing after another, but nothing did her any good."

"I found the right thing for her though, when I started giving her Tanlac. She began picking up right soon after she started taking it. Her strength has been built up wonderfully, her kidneys don't worry her like they did and she eats and sleeps like any other healthy youngster. Tanlac has given her health and happiness and she's now going to school and playing along with other children as if she'd never been sick at all."

Tanlac is sold in Chattanooga exclusively by the Live and Let Live Drug Co.—(Adv.)



When you buy SERV-US Groceries you are buying goods that are sold, guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back.

United States Food Administration License Number G-65778.

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Wholesale Distributors.

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Have your eyes examined by Jahnke. Optometrist. Latest instruments to detect and correct optical defects. Lenses to suit all kinds of eyes.

Thirty years' experience in examining eyes and fitting glasses. We do our own lens grinding.

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